

The evening oracle show of resource by using for the missiles thrown at it.

This Bulletin can have mind clarified in the little distresses it, as to which made the remark reported by application to Col. Ash who by leave of the authority was furnished with name.

A LETTER published else to the subject of a pure y If the precautions used i ville had been used at Ko several chapters of the sad have not been written. No sickness which is charged t and had luck would be av were used to drink only More disease is caused by th improper food.

A SHORT time ago the a item about further fa secured by changes in our tions with the United State lish elsewhere a note tak San Francisco Bulletin on. No doubt the amount paid paper seems very small, and amounts to a good deal in and people will welcome a ing to a cheaper postage. Two cents on each two ounce thereof and it frequently ret ing four cents on a small the greatest advantage is t increase in the exchange of t. It is the universal ex cheapening postage increa change of both letters and p a good time for the Ministe Affairs to negotiate a new p

IN VIEW of the somewhat comments which have been the Government physician publish elsewhere the report committee of the Legislat mending a reduction of the It could hardly be expecte not overpaid in any case shi their devotion when their cut down. But it appears complaint of the faint-finde physicians do not do enough there may be grounds for c some cases, but we are glad that generally the Governme is self-sacrificing and deve noble calling. The public i the country an enormous t contrasted with other lines t. It is an expense which ough tailed wherever possible. V nation gives medical service plat, gratis? In some sense truth that we have pauperize waiian people.

It is a healthy sign when munity begins to take an inte education of the coming gen from the number of com that have appeared in our colu it is very evident that this cor keeping the subject well in ha We have made enquiries of Education with regard to facilities at Spreckelsville and that the Board possesses no la location whereon to build a sc also learn that the Inspector Schools communicated some with Mr. Morrison, the m Spreckelsville, and that he re there were not half a dozen around the mill and its vicinity age. He informed the Board t was a number of Portuguese c a camp three miles distant, a next visit of the Inspector-Ge matter will be attended to.

The complaint of "Observe to us somewhat unjust. I many good schools to which h his children, and the Board, so can learn, is straining every ne prove the condition of th throughout the group. Ne houses are going up in all dire a very large number of traine have been and are being impo the Coast.

The Board is supplying a go tion free of charge. If there s who desire select schools they for them out of their own funds Francisco the education is fre will venture to say that, tal whole, the personnel of many o Francisco schools are more cor ing than anything to be found i We of course cannot speak from ence, but our information is from American teachers who hav many years both at the Coast a country and who know, from th management of large establi what they are talking about. 2 erment cannot, in the nature o establish schools purely fo scholars. Whatever is establi the state must be open to all me the community. As for the ch whites attending our public "Observer" should read the r the Board of Education and h that his figures are by no means

COL. ASHFORD will exclaim by "Deliver me from my friends!"

By Authority.



MA. W. J. LOWRIE and ALBERT VON GRAEVE MEYER of Makawao, Maui, have this day been appointed members of the Makawao Road Board, vice E. M. Walsh and W. P. A. Brewer resigned.

The Board now consists of:  
W. J. LOWRIE, Chairman,  
Albert Von Graeue Meyer,  
L. von Tempelky.  
JONA. AUSTIN,  
Minister of the Interior ad interim.  
Interior Office, Oct. 22, 1888. 1242-3t

Foreign Office Notice.

FOREIGN OFFICE, I  
HONOLULU, Oct. 24, 1888.  
This day had audience of the King:  
His Excellency Geo. W. Merrill, United States Minister Resident;  
Captain Byron Wilson, U. S. N., commanding U. S. S. "Brooklyn";  
Lieutenant-Commander Thos. Perry, U. S. N.;  
Lieutenant Chas. J. Badger, U. S. N.;  
Assistant Surgeon Oliver D. Norton, U. S. N.;  
Passed Asst. Engineer Robert J. Denig, U. S. N.;  
Assistant Engineer Charles A. E. King, U. S. N.

To which audience His Excellency Mr. Merrill was introduced by His Excellency Hon. Jona. Austin, His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Captain Wilson by Mr. Merrill; Captain Wilson then presenting the officers of the U. S. Ship "Brooklyn."

His Majesty was attended on this occasion by His Excellency Hon. Jona. Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Jas. W. Robertson, Esq., His Majesty's Vice and Acting Chamberlain; Col. Jas. H. Boyd of His Majesty's Staff; and Major Jno. D. Holt, Jr. 130 1242-1t

Finance Department.

HONOLULU, H. I., Oct. 18, 1888.

Per Steamer.....  
Mr.: The Bond filed by you having been accepted, your Commission is herewith enclosed.

By this Conveyance the Finance Department send forward to your address the Tax Receipt Books and Dog Tags for your District for 1888.

Your attention is directed to the Tender you may accept for Taxes in accordance with Law. You may receive any sum not exceeding Ten Dollars (\$10.00) in United States or Hawaiian Silver Coin.

For any amount over Ten Dollars you will receive only Gold Coin. All Hawaiian Certificates Deposit above the denomination of Ten Dollars are equivalent to Gold Coin, and you will accept them accordingly.

Yours truly,  
Minister of Finance.  
133-3t 1242-1t

Tax Collectors, 1888.

The following persons are appointed Tax Collectors for 1888:  
Honolulu.....Chas. T. Gulick  
Ewa and Waianae.....John D. Holt  
Waialea.....J. Paukela  
Koolaula.....S. Kahale  
Koolau.....E. P. Aikue  
Lahaina.....D. Taylor  
Waikuku.....W. A. McKay  
Makawao.....H. B. Bailey  
Hana.....J. P. Silva  
Molokai and Lanai.....D. Kalanokalani  
Hilo.....Daniel Porter  
North Hilo.....W. H. Shipman  
Hamakua.....R. A. Lyman  
North Kohala.....Keolewa  
South Kohala.....Z. Paakiki  
North Kona.....J. Kaelemakule  
South Kona.....S. Kekumano  
Kau.....J. H. S. Martin  
Puna.....J. N. Kamoku  
Lihue.....Harry W. Dimond  
Kauai.....R. Puuki  
Koloa.....S. Naauao  
Waimea.....G. W. Malama  
Hanalei.....J. Kaka  
Niihau.....Kaika

W. L. GREEN,  
Minister of Finance.  
Finance Department, Oct. 9, 1888.

(Circular.)

HONOLULU, H. I., Oct. 9, 1888.

Tax Collector District of.....

Sir:—Having been appointed Tax Collector for the District of..... You are hereby requested to file with the Minister of Finance a bond, conditioned with the faithful performance of your duties according to law, with two or more sureties to be approved of by the Minister of Finance, in the penal sum equal to the amount of taxes to be collected by you, as shown by the Tax List, which the Assessor of your district has been requested to hand over to you, sending at same time a certified copy to the Finance Department. On the approval of your bond, your commission as Tax Collector will be forwarded with the Tax Receipt books.

Yours truly,  
W. L. GREEN,  
Minister of Finance.

(Circular.)

HONOLULU, H. I., Oct. 9, 1888.

Tax Assessor District of.....  
Sir:—On the completion of your Tax List for 1888, you will please hand it over to the duly appointed Tax Collector of your district, sending certified copy to this Department. Yours truly,  
W. L. GREEN,  
Minister of Finance.

Sale of Government Land.

On WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1888, at 11 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of Aliolani Hale, will be sold at Public Auction the remainder of the Government

land of KUPAHUA, situate in the District of Puna, Hawaii, and containing an area of 1151 acres.  
Upset price, \$250.  
JONA. AUSTIN,  
Minister of the Interior ad interim.  
Interior Office, Oct. 9, 1888. 1240-4d

In accordance with the provisions of Section 2, Chapter XXVI. of the Session Laws of 1888, the following gentlemen have been appointed as Commissioners of Private Ways and Water Rights for their respective Districts, in lieu of the former Boards:

KAUAI.  
Hanalei and Kawaihau.....Sam. U. Kaneole  
Lihue and Koloa.....S. R. Hapuku  
Waimea.....E. L. Kanael

JONA. AUSTIN,  
Minister of the Interior ad interim.  
Interior Office, Oct. 15, 1888. 1241-3t

MA. J. G. HOAPILI has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of North Kona, Island of Hawaii.

JONA. AUSTIN,  
Minister of the Interior ad interim.  
Interior Office, Oct. 15, 1888. 1241-3t

Hawaiian Gazette  
EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

TUESDAY, : : OCTOBER 30, 1888

The Bulletin intellect would command a fortune in clairvoyance, if its achieve ments came up to its attempts at divining the thoughts and intents of others.

MISTAKEN AS USUAL! Not only have we spent many a long day planting potatoes, but have hoed potatoes, dug potatoes, sold potatoes and dealt generally in potatoes, and now we eat potatoes, and in short know potatoes when we see them. Can our bucolic friend say as much?

WHAT are the Board of Education going to do about the Reformatory School? We learn that there are only 18 or 20 little inmates and no commitments are made by the Courts. It seems to us as if this place was a very needless leak. We recommend the matter to the notice of the members of the Board. As the institution is now it is about as useful as a second tail to a dog.

SATURDAY was the last of the Oct. Term. Owing to the greater length of individual trials as well as the large number of cases on the calendar not much more than half of the cases have been disposed of. Several cases of importance have gone over for want of time. The crowded state of the calendar has led to a change in the rule of the Court relative to making up the calendar hereafter. Henceforth all cases from out of this circuit will be deferred till after the disposition of cases from Oahu. In general this is just, both to jurymen, witnesses, and parties. It is not always convenient to bring cases in the other circuits, for parties as well as others, but if they come here it will be with the knowledge of the uncertain chances of trial. It is to be regretted that jury trials do not always give full satisfaction. The verdict in the manslaughter case is within this category. A more reckless use of firearms is likely to ensue.

The decision of the Supreme Court in Banco, rendered a week ago, in the matter of the Chinese who were not permitted to land from the Australia on a former trip, is a most important one. It sets at rest the mooted question of the validity of the Chinese Restriction Act of 1887 which was strengthened at the recent session. The opinion very properly refrains from discussing the advisability of the Act, but states that the Legislature was acting within the undoubted scope of its authority. Mr. Justice Dole dissents, not as against the validity of the Act, but that, on the constitutional provision—that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law—in the case at bar it was not shown that such detention was upon due process of law. The opinion will probably be published shortly and doubtless will, in connection with the majority opinion, prove of great interest in view of the effect upon the Chinese question.

A CORRESPONDENT criticises the Trustees of the Kamehameha Schools for not establishing a girls' school, as provided by the will. Perhaps our correspondent is not aware that Hon. Mrs. Bishop's will expressly directs that, "the school for boys shall be well established and in efficient operation before any money is expended or anything is undertaken on account of the new school for girls." Consequently even if the Trustees had so desired they would have had no authority to establish any girls' school. Mrs. Bishop was wiser than her critic. She desired that the schools should always remain Protestant. She was well aware that while facilities for the education of boys were meager, several most admirable and efficient Protestant girls' schools existed. They still exist and if anything have improved and are doing even better than when she died. The whole cause of education in the Islands received a marked impetus on account of her noble gift to the nation. That impetus still continues and the Hawaiian and half caste girls never had so good an opportunity as now for a practical education.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Incited by Dr. Hyde's letter on "Christless Schools" recently published in our columns, the Bishop of Oahu has sent to the press a long letter on the grievance which the members of his Church find in the educational laws of the Kingdom. He virtually claims that schools in which religious instruction is given are "really necessary" for the children of Catholics and that, therefore, in fairness such schools should receive aid from the public purse because Catholic parents pay taxes like other people. He asks us to go back to a system such as prevailed at one time in Prussia and which that country has found good reason for abandoning. This cry for Government aid is loud at present in all English-speaking lands. For all practical purposes this Kingdom must be reckoned as an integer of the English-speaking world; and she has modeled her educational system on the most recent developments attained to try that world in putting all religious instruction out of her schools. It is not surprising that the same opposition to the system of "godless" schools makes itself heard here, nor that the Roman Catholic Church should, here as elsewhere, lead the van of such opposition. It is very difficult for a Christian man to defend education which excludes religious instruction. He knows that it is a lop-sided and imperfect thing. But he also knows, if he shall have given any thought to the matter, that in these days a national and especially a compulsory system of education cannot be carried out upon any other basis. So far as the Government of a country provides for the education of the people, that education must be such as can be properly and fairly enforced upon all, and no form of religious education comes within that category. So long also as the Government provides for the primary education of the people, it would be folly indeed for it to subsidize competing schools, not belonging to its system, and not in any way under its control and guidance. There are forms of education which the state nowhere undertakes, such as the boarding school. For girls especially this class of school is valuable—has advantages which the day school cannot yield even with the help of a careful and conscientious home training, which unfortunately few parents are able, even if willing to give. Help to schools of this description, which are open to all classes, might we think be properly given by the state. Not help without conditions, however; some right of inspection, some conformity of the schools to educational standards which have the approval of the national authority, must be demanded as the condition of pecuniary aid from the state. There may also be wisdom in subsidizing, under similar conditions, a higher grade of education than the state is able to give, or is disposed to undertake the task of giving. But in the matter of primary education, made compulsory on the children of all classes, the state cannot brook any interference with its system, and the cry for aid to private competing schools from the public purse, however loud or prolonged it may be, will forever be unavailing. The English-speaking races (and the European nations, which on this subject are following in their wake) must accept entirely new modes of thought, our existing civilization must be overwhelmed as so many former civilizations have been, before religious instruction is admitted into state schools, or state subsidies are forthcoming for denominational primary schools.

The exclusion of religious teaching from state schools ought not in our opinion to preclude the use of the Bible there. It is a great loss to the rising generation that they do not become acquainted with the sacred writings acknowledged by all Christendom. All our best literature is full of allusions to scripture story or scriptural aphorism, the force of which is greatly impaired for those to whom the Bible is an unknown book. Where, too, in all our literature shall we find such beauty of language, such impressiveness of style, such lofty sentiment, as in this book, albeit that it is after all but a translation from foreign tongues? It is an education in itself for the young mind to be introduced to ancient Oriental ways of life and ways of regarding things, by the perusal of the exquisitely simple narratives, stories and parables in which the book abounds. All those parts of the Bible which are likely to interest the young might be read in our schools with advantage, and a general instruction as to what the book contains might well be made a part of every school course. The fear that such use of the Bible would lead to the multiplication of heresies seems to us absurd. Most parts of the book from which debatable Christian dogma is derived would be neither attractive to nor understood by children. If such instruction in the Bible as we suggest were the only source from which a child should gather its notions about Christianity, the one impression it would form would be a wondering sense of how very far professing Christians are from being Christ-like. But putting all religious considerations aside, it is, we repeat, a distinct loss to our children that the Bible is turned out of our schools, and we should like to see some well considered arrangement made to restore it as a text book.

The trouble between the police officers and the lepers in Ewa is a serious matter. The blame, if blame there be, can be placed upon some of the native papers which have denounced the efforts making by the Government to stamp out the terrible disease. Denunciation has not rested with talk, it has advised armed resistance. For such advice the papers ought to be punished severely. There is hardly any doubt that to such advice as this the trouble is due. It is a sufficiently trying matter without the added difficulty of any breach of the peace. The leprosy question is the harder to deal with because the Hawaiian as a rule cares nothing about it. He will sleep, eat and drink with a recognized leper, even using the same utensils and clothing. There are cases well authenticated where lepers have married perfectly healthy persons without objection or opposition. Under such circumstances help from these people is not to be expected. The more intelligent natives know perfectly well, however, that the only safe course is segregation, and a few of them are in favor of it. But more use the prejudice of the poor and ignorant as a political lever, and with what result, the encounters on Kauai a few months ago and that of Ewa day before yesterday well attest. If responsibility can be fixed on any one for this affair it ought not to be passed over in silence. In all such cases, however, justice should be tempered with mercy if possible. The breaking up of families is a terrible thing, and little as the domestic relations are regarded the Hawaiian as a rule fights for his family.

A FEW weeks ago we made some remarks upon the working of the new road board. Since then we have obtained information from various parts of the Islands and we find that there is universal satisfaction with the new order of things. The new system works well and satisfactorily to all concerned. Places where roads have for years never been touched find that the taxes raised in the district are really being expended upon the roads they were intended for, and what is more are being expended to some purpose. It is an excellent illustration, this road board business, of the necessity and advisability of decentralization. Give men an interest in the affairs of their own district and the chances are a thousand to one that those affairs will be well administered. The central power should have a supervising control, but the details are far better carried out by men who know the roads of the district. As the appointments are made now, men are chosen to fill places on the boards, as far as possible, from either extremity and from the center of each district. The result is that there is no specially favored spot and that the work is spread over the sum total of the roads. Now, on the old system, even when money was spent, it was put in particular localities, and the result was excellent roads for three or four miles from one center to a popular landing, and the rest of the district had to put up with bridle paths or the ruins of roads made twenty or thirty years ago. Then again, people can get at their road boards. They can lay their grievances before them, they can let their needs be known, and if their wants are not attended to they can appeal to a central authority. Such a case lately occurred. A member of a road board spent the money entrusted to him upon a very small section of the road, the object being to curry favor with the population of the little corner in which he lived. Moreover, the people to whom he paid the money did very little work. This was very soon put a stop to; complaint was made, the board was reorganized and the little game was up. Here was an instance of the people being able to obtain redress almost immediately by their own exertions. On this count Reform has done great things for the country.

PUBLICITY—how people shrink from the word. It is such an unpleasant thing, this same publicity. Well, there can be too much publicity. There is too much publicity in some things at the present day. As for instance when a morbid curiosity urges newspapers to publish the details of the private life of certain individuals. When frightful crimes are minutely described. Yes, in these things and in many others there is too much publicity. We grant this at the outset. But if giving unnecessary facts to the public is to be condemned, the giving of necessary ones is to be highly applauded. In truth the gain obtained by letting people know when and how things are being done more than counterbalances any lapse of good taste or any harrowing detail which may be put forward by a journal. No country needs the light of the newspaper more than the Hawaiian Kingdom. In Honolulu the ADVERTISER strives to cast as strong a gleam upon all matters as it is possible. No interest of party or individual prevents us from saying what we believe is true and right, from denouncing what we feel sure is wrong. Our columns are open to citizens who feel aggrieved, so are those of our contemporary the Bulletin and frequent use is made of both. But how about the other Islands? It is hard to get anyone bold enough to make even a plain statement of fact, let alone to try to redress a wrong. Things occur away from Honolulu, which would never occur were the light of publicity let in. Wrong and oppression, knavery and rascality occur, and occur unreported. Why? Because there is no newspaper publicity to make the strong and the roughly inclined to keep within bounds. If only those who suffer oppression—we mean

petty oppression, the law courts provide redress for flagrant cases—or those who suffer from knavery or rascality would at once state their wrongs to the public, the oppressors and knaves would soon find that these methods are not safe enough, and would give up the game as a bad job.

Few people in Honolulu know how much petty injustice is done upon the other Islands. Whenever a case comes to our knowledge we do our best to lay the matter before the public, but our information is far too meagre. "To write for the papers" is regarded in some districts as little short of a capital crime. Away with them, "Anathema Maranatha," they have touched the accursed thing and should be at least ostracized, root and branch. In happier times they could have been forced to leave the community, but now the bigoted and narrow-minded dare not proceed to too severe measures.

The opponents of newspaper publicity can be divided into two classes. Those who fear because they are exercising an undue power over people of lesser means than themselves and those who belong to a narrow religious circle. Both are equally bad and both are equally cowardly. If those who suffer from them would only air their wrongs it would surprise themselves how quickly and easily they could be overcome. Most overbearing people are cowards at heart. This has appeared in history over and over again. It only requires the bold front to meet the weak kneed ogre. If such people know that their acts are going to be called in question, if they know that the facts of the case are laid before the public, they are going to be very chary of doing anything that will bring them under the editorial lash and the scorn of their fellow-citizens.

There are dozens of places on the Islands which would be very comfortable to live in were there only a little healthy newspaper to keep the people in order. Many a petty tyrant would shiver in his boots, did he know that his mean tyranny was going to be exposed to the public eye. Many a bigot would sink into obscurity did he think that a ray of newspaper criticism was going to illuminate his little narrow ways and bring him before the bar of public opinion, and finally many a half-hearted rogue would stop in the midst of his rascality, if he felt certain that the story of his doings was not going to remain as a story, in the little village where he played his rogueries, but was going into such shape as would bring it before the eye of every one in the community. Publicity is what is wanted. We are glad to see many correspondents are beginning to appreciate this. But only a beginning has yet been made. We look for plenty of fruit in the future. Publicity will do a great deal for those living in the country districts.

SUGAR BY ELECTRICITY.

The Philadelphia Record prints the following interesting account of an alleged perfecting of a method of refining raw sugar by electricity.

Sugar merchants and brokers all over the country are in a flurry at the announcement recently made to the effect that the much-mooted process of refining raw sugar by aid of electricity had been brought to a consummation, and that by the middle of next month a refinery using this process exclusively would be in operation. It is said that a party of English and American capitalists, representing at least \$15,000,000, is now prepared to erect electric refineries in all the principal cities on both continents, if the process should be proved to be successful by the 10th of October. If the scheme is all right it will cause a revolution in sugar refining that will mark an important era in the history of that article of commerce.

This system is, however, the same that has been in process of completion for the last ten or fifteen years, and it is the same that has so repeatedly failed in accomplishing its purpose that the faith of those who at one time believed in its ultimate success was so frequently shocked as to create a prejudice against it and eventually secure the condemnation and arouse the incredulity of its erstwhile advocates. Of late years an almost universal opinion, declaring the system to be unpracticable, has been in existence, and nothing short of a thorough exposition of the system and its principles will restore the faith of men in the sugar trade. This, it is claimed, has been given; but it was satisfactory only to a degree.

In a refinery in Brooklyn a few days ago a quantity of raw sugar was refined in the presence of a party of gentlemen interested in the process. Thirteen barrels of the raw material were refined at the recent test. The raw sugar was put through two secret rooms containing the machinery before being run into barrels in a refined state. What the machinery is no one apparently except the inventor seems to know. The raw sugar goes into the receiver, and once it leaves that simple place of mechanism it is not seen again until it finds its way out through the time the machinery was in operation (twenty-five minutes) the refined article was turned out at the rate of one barrel for every two minutes. The process of refining is claimed to be perfectly dry, and it certainly must be, for when it sugar, and the crystals are absolutely perfect. The promoters of the scheme say it will turn out sugar in ten different grades, the only alterations in the machinery necessary being the changing of the plates in the granulators.

Senator Hale, Chairman of the Naval Committee, says that it has been decided to take no action on the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the repair of the Hartford. The committee recommends to the Senate that all the money be spent in building up a navy that would be of service in time of war, in competing with the great navies of the world.

Legal Advertisements

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Estate of GEORGE D. PERRET, of Honolulu, Oahu, a Voluntary Bankrupt. Creditors of the said bankrupt are hereby notified to come in and prove their debts before such Justice of the Supreme Court as shall be sitting in Chambers at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November, 1888, between the hours 10 A. M. and 12 M. in the forenoon and noon of the said day, and elect one or more Assignees of the said bankrupt's estate.  
By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.  
Honolulu, October 31, 1888. 1242-2t

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands. ELLA LYSTON vs. JOHN LYSTON.  
KALAEVA.—By the Grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King.  
You are hereby commanded to summon JOHN LYSTON, Defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the Supreme Court at the October Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the first day of November, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Ella Lyston, Plaintiff, should not be awarded her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.  
And have you then there this writ, with full return of your proceedings thereon.  
Witness, Hon. WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Honolulu, this thirty-first day of October, 1888.  
(L.S.) HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk.  
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the summons in the above cause, and that said Court has this day ordered publication thereof, and continuance of said cause to the next January term of said Supreme Court.  
WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, Chief Justice.  
Honolulu, October 31, 1888. 1241-4t

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of MANUEL VINCENT, Jr., of Makawao, Maui, deceased, intestate. On reading and filing the petition of H. H. Haddock & Co., of Honolulu, Oahu, creditors alleging that said Manuel Vincent, Jr., died at Makawao, Makawao, Maui, on the thirtieth day of October, 1888, and that the said Haddock & Co. are hereby appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court, at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.  
Honolulu, October 18, 1888.  
By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. 1241-3t

SECOND CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of A. KAUMU, late of Waialeale, Maui, deceased. A document, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of A. Kaumu, late of Waialeale, Maui, deceased, having on the twentieth day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., been presented to the said Circuit Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to E. H. Bailey and Emily Bailey, having been filed by E. H. Bailey.  
Notice is hereby given that WEDNESDAY, the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Waialeale, Maui, be and the same is hereby appointed for hearing said petition and account, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.  
Honolulu, October 10, 1888.  
By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. 1240-3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of MARION MARCHANT, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased. On reading and filing the petition and account of F. A. Schaefer, Administrator, with the Will annexed, wherein he asks to be allowed \$1,642.29, and charges himself with \$3,677.34, and asks that the same be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled and charging him and his sureties for all further responsibility as such Administrator.  
It is ordered, that THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, 1888, at ten o'clock A. M., in Chambers, in the Court House at Aliolani Hale, Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and account, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.  
Honolulu, October 10, 1888.  
By the Court: HENRY SMITH, Deputy Clerk. 1240-3t

Advertisements.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN,  
Surveyor and Civil Engineer.  
1242 HILO, HAWAII. 6m

A. M. SPROULL,  
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.  
Fort Street, - - - Honolulu.  
(1241-3m)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS!  
THE WILL OF THE LATE ROBERT MITCHELL, of Waialeale, Maui, deceased, having on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1888, been admitted to probate in the Supreme Court, the undersigned, Executor of said Will, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said Robert Mitchell, deceased, to present their claims duly authenticated and with proper vouchers whether secured or unsecured, to him at his office No. 13 Kamehameha Street, in Honolulu, within six months from date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.  
H. A. WIDEMANN,  
Executor of the Will of Robert Mitchell.  
Honolulu, Oct. 29, 1888. 1241-4t

Administrator's Notice.  
ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Z. Y. Squire, late of Waialeale, Oahu, deceased, are hereby notified to present such claims duly authenticated, to the undersigned within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred.  
WILLIAM O. SMITH,  
Admr. with Will annexed, Est. Z. Y. Squire.  
Honolulu, Oct. 11, 1888. 1242-4d

Administrator's Notice.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CREDITORS of the estate of the late Charles Nilsen, deceased, to present their claims to the undersigned Administrator, or to my attorney W. O. Smith, Esq., within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred.  
A. M. L. NILSON,  
Administrator of the Estate Charles Nilsen.  
Honolulu, Oct. 5, 1888. 1242-3t

Notice to Creditors.  
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN DULY appointed and qualified as Administrator with the Will annexed of the estate of Samuel Gardner Wilder, late of Honolulu, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against said deceased to present the same, duly authenticated, with the proper vouchers if any exist, even if secured by mortgage, to Wm. F. Allen, Esq., at the bank of Bishop & Co., Honolulu, within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred.  
W. F. ALLEN,  
Administrator with the Will annexed of the Estate of S. G. Wilder, deceased.  
Honolulu, Oct. 11, 1888. 1240-4t 1240-1m